36845-1-P

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

# PENNSYLVANIA'S

# LABOR FORCE

*..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

INSIDE


Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-4
Hours and Earnings.....5-6
Unemployment Compensation.....7
County Data.....8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....10
Special Interest Topic.....11-12


## HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's employment weakened a bit in July as joblessness climbed back up to 5.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 4.6 percent in June.
- Nonfarm jobs declined more than usual during July, while the June job count was the fourth-highest on record.
- Average weekly earnings of $448.92 for production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries were the largest ever during the midweek of June.
- Claims for unemployment compensation were up significantly over the first half of 1990 from a year ago. Weeks claimed exceeded the total for the same period in 1989 by 14 percent.
- June's county unemployment rates were mixed across the State, due to various seasonal influences.
- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped from May to June in twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas.

ISSUED: AUGUST 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION


Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

# COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

# BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

**Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis**
is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.


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# CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

## LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1990

Employment in Pennsylvania weakened a bit in July as joblessness climbed back up to 5.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 4.6 percent in June. The nationwide rate also increased to 5.5 percent in July from 5.2 percent in June.

Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show July's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,574,000, down 49,000 from June. With this slippage, employment fell to the fourteenth highest level on record, but held above the level of one year ago by 30,000. Compared to two years ago, July's employment was up 103,000, and compared to three years ago, up 235,000.

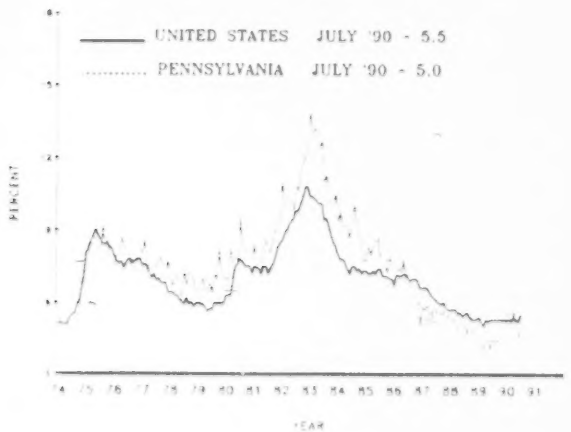
Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, was up in response to the lower employment. Joblessness climbed just above May's level to 295,000, up 24,000 since June. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 5.0 percent in July from 4.6 percent in June. Although unemployment is above the last two months and most of last year, 5.0 percent is still a very healthy level. It is the rate currently considered by most economists to represent full employment, below which labor shortages can become a widespread problem. Historical comparison shows that the rate was up from 4.5 percent last year, but down from 5.2 percent two years ago and down from 5.6 percent three years ago.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 5.5 percent rate of unemployment in July ranked ninth, up from tenth in June. Only New Jersey at 4.8 percent and North Carolina at 4.6 percent ranked lower. Nine states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases over the month, one had a decrease, and one was unchanged.

**TABLE 1**
**TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**
**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**
**IN PENNSYLVANIA**
**(All persons in thousands)**

| RESIDENT DATA | JULY 1990 | JUNE 1990 | JULY 1989 | NET CHANGE FROM JUNE | NET CHANGE FROM JULY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 5,869 | 5,894 | 5,803 | -25 | 66 |
| Employment | 5,574 | 5,623 | 5,544 | -49 | 30 |
| Unemployment | 295 | 271 | 259 | 24 | 36 |
| Rate of Unemployment (%) | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| UNADJUSTED DATA | | | | | |
| Civilian Labor Force | 5,974 | 5,974 | 5,921 | 0 | 53 |
| Employment | 5,664 | 5,678 | 5,644 | -14 | 20 |
| Unemployment | 310 | 296 | 277 | 14 | 33 |
| Rate of Unemployment (%) | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 |

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



# TABLE 2
## NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
### (Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | JULY 1990 AP/ | JUNE 1990 P/ | MAY 1990 | JUNE 1989 | NET CHANGE TO JUNE 1990 FROM: MAY 1990 | JUNE 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY | 5130.3 | 5164.7 | 5150.5 | 5151.5 | 14.2 | 13.2 |
| ---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 1296.9 | 1303.9 | 1289.9 | 1329.1 | 14.0 | -25.2 |
| MINING | 27.0 | 27.5 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 249.0 | 241.6 | 233.6 | 242.8 | 8.0 | -1.2 |
| MANUFACTURING | 1020.9 | 1034.8 | 1028.9 | 1058.4 | 5.9 | -23.6 |
| DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES | 580.9 | 588.1 | 584.5 | 606.0 | 3.6 | -17.9 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS | | 32.5 | 31.7 | 33.8 | 0.8 | -1.3 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | | 19.6 | 19.9 | 21.1 | -0.3 | -1.5 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS | | 47.3 | 47.1 | 48.8 | 0.2 | -1.5 |
| PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES | | 91.9 | 90.5 | 92.2 | 1.4 | -0.3 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS | | 90.1 | 89.9 | 92.6 | 0.2 | -2.5 |
| INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY | | 110.8 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | | 82.9 | 81.6 | 87.9 | 1.3 | -5.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | | 55.3 | 55.5 | 57.4 | -0.2 | -2.1 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS | | 38.0 | 37.9 | 39.8 | 0.1 | -1.8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING | | 19.7 | 19.8 | 21.4 | -0.1 | -1.7 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES | 440.7 | 446.7 | 444.4 | 452.4 | 2.3 | -5.7 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | | 92.1 | 91.4 | 91.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES | | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS | | 28.3 | 28.2 | 29.8 | 0.1 | -1.5 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS. | | 76.3 | 76.2 | 80.1 | 0.1 | -3.8 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | | 41.6 | 41.2 | 42.3 | 0.4 | -0.7 |
| PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | | 84.1 | 83.8 | 84.4 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | | 61.1 | 61.2 | 60.7 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS | | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS | | 42.1 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS | | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| ---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 3831.9 | 3859.5 | 3859.1 | 3820.8 | 0.4 | 38.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 143.5 | 150.3 | 150.5 | 152.6 | -0.2 | -2.3 |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES | 106.0 | 105.7 | 104.5 | 105.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | | 50.1 | 49.8 | 49.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY | | 55.6 | 54.7 | 55.7 | 0.9 | -0.1 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 285.2 | 284.4 | 281.9 | 281.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 890.0 | 893.3 | 889.9 | 897.3 | 3.4 | -4.0 |
| GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES | | 122.6 | 121.2 | 124.1 | 1.4 | -1.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE | 300.6 | 299.4 | 296.9 | 300.1 | 2.5 | -0.7 |
| FINANCE | | 142.9 | 141.8 | 145.6 | 1.1 | -2.7 |
| INSURANCE | | 114.1 | 113.9 | 111.9 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| REAL ESTATE | | 42.4 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 1.2 | -0.2 |
| SERVICES | 1425.6 | 1422.6 | 1411.5 | 1390.1 | 11.1 | 32.5 |
| BUSINESS SERVICES | | 205.4 | 203.3 | 202.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| HEALTH SERVICES | | 464.9 | 459.9 | 451.2 | 5.0 | 13.7 |
| --HOSPITALS | | 253.2 | 249.7 | 245.1 | 3.5 | 8.1 |
| LEGAL SERVICES | | 42.5 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | | 137.7 | 150.6 | 137.4 | -12.9 | 0.3 |
| SOCIAL SERVICES | | 101.5 | 100.3 | 96.8 | 1.2 | 4.7 |
| OTHER SERVICES | | 470.6 | 456.3 | 461.1 | 14.3 | 9.5 |
| GOVERNMENT | 681.0 | 703.8 | 723.9 | 693.5 | -20.1 | 10.3 |
| FEDERAL | | 149.0 | 153.5 | 144.5 | -4.5 | 4.5 |
| STATE | | 143.0 | 153.3 | 140.4 | -10.3 | 2.6 |
| LOCAL | | 411.8 | 417.1 | 408.6 | -5.3 | 3.2 |
| ---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | -0.2 | -0.3 |

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

## NONFARM JOBS DECLINE MORE THAN USUAL IN JULY

Advance preliminary figures from a survey of employer payrolls indicate Pennsylvania's July count of nonfarm jobs declined by 34,400 to 5,130,300. This is somewhat more than the normally anticipated decline of about 29,000.

Goods producing industries dropped 7,000 from payrolls since June as a seasonal expected manufacturing drop of 13,900 jobs was partially offset by a 7,400 job gain in construction.

Service producing industries displayed a more-than-seasonal drop of 27,600 jobs as temporary education-related layoffs affected the government and transportation industries.

## JUNE JOB COUNT FOURTH-HIGHEST ON RECORD, DESPITE LESS-THAN-NORMAL GAIN

Nonagricultural jobs throughout Pennsylvania increased by 14,200 in June to a level of 5,164,700, the fourth-highest total ever recorded. June's job count was higher than last year's total, but the over-the-month increase was below the seasonal norm, due largely to a substantial decrease in the government sector.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods producing industries added 14,000 jobs since May to total 1,303,900, but were down 25,200 from a year ago.

Manufacturing jobs rose 5,900, slightly less than expected for June. Durable goods, which usually gains approximately 2,800 jobs this time of year, increased 3,600, while the gain in nondurable goods fell short by more than 2,000.

Contract construction employment increased by 8,000, as expected; however, construction jobs were 1,200 less than the June 1989 level.

The services industry increased its record-setting May payroll total by 11,100 to reach a new record of 1,422,600 jobs. All industries within the services sector showed employment gains, with the exception of educational services. Educational services was down 12,900 jobs, a typical end-of-school-year drop for June.

As a result of summer school closings, state government employment dipped 10,300, while local government payrolls declined by 5,300. Cutbacks in temporary census workers caused a decrease of 4,500 jobs in the federal government segment, which normally rises in June.


# EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

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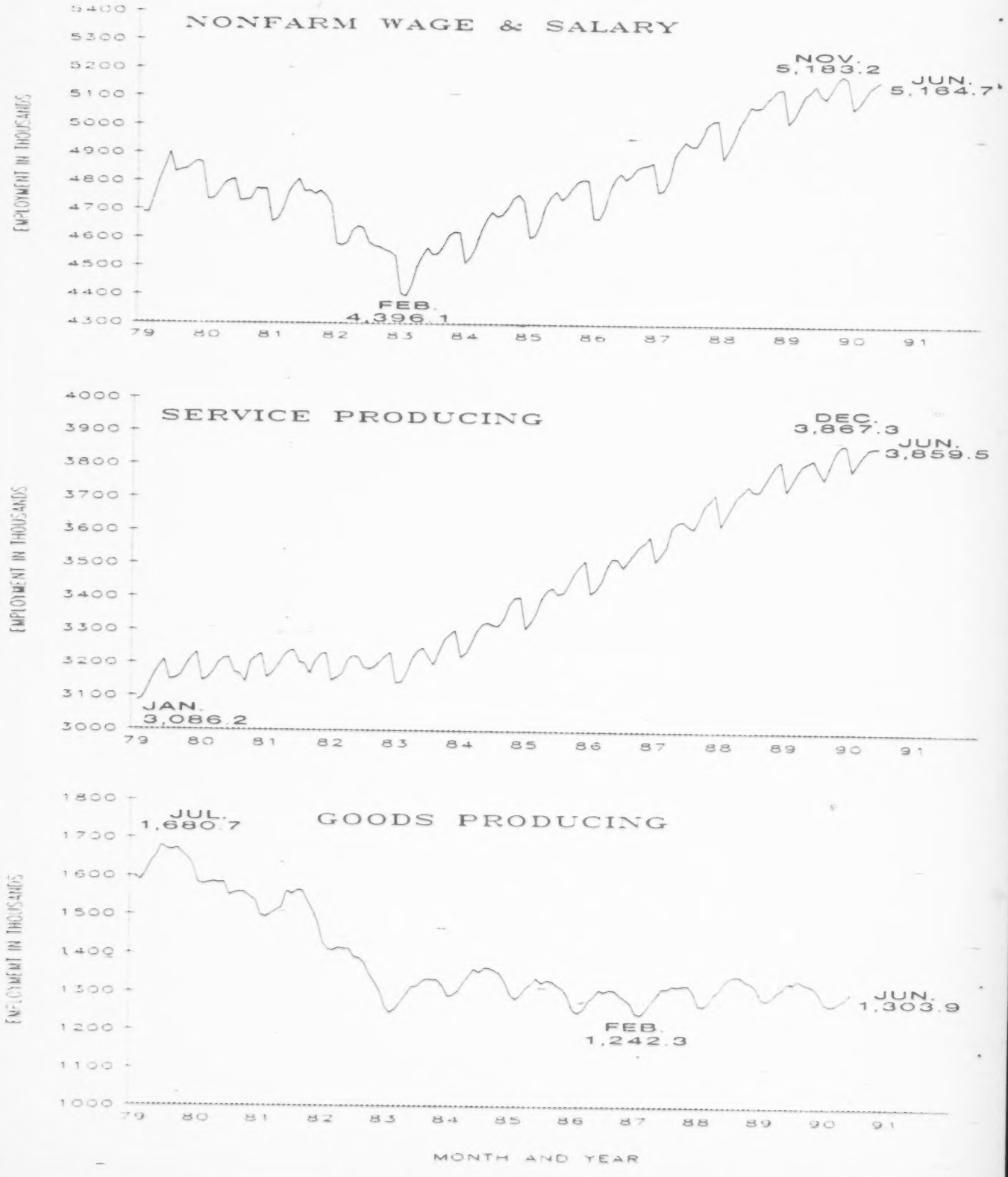
**1-800-622-JOBS**

# PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

## NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



# HOURS AND EARNINGS

## TABLE 3
## PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
## OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
**(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)**

| INDUSTRY TITLE | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | JUNE 1990 P/ | MAY 1990 | JUNE 1989 | JUNE 1990 P/ | MAY 1990 | JUNE 1989 | JUNE 1990 P/ | MAY 1990 | JUNE 1989 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| COAL MINING | $691.55 | $663.45 | $810.89 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 38.3 | $16.12 | $15.91 | $15.95 |
| NONMETALLIC MINERALS | 524.72 | 512.04 | 507.53 | 46.6 | 45.8 | 47.3 | 11.26 | 11.18 | 10.73 |
| MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 448.92 | 447.01 | 436.89 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 41.1 | 11.03 | 11.01 | 10.63 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 468.97 | 466.55 | 477.14 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.3 | 11.67 | 11.64 | 11.28 |
| LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS | 369.04 | 373.82 | 357.69 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 9.18 | 9.23 | 8.81 |
| FURNITURE AND FIXTURES | 361.78 | 360.50 | 360.66 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 9.09 | 8.99 | 9.33 |
| STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS. | 483.36 | 471.21 | 481.74 | 42.4 | 41.7 | 43.4 | 11.40 | 11.30 | 11.10 |
| PRIMARY METALS | 576.79 | 574.18 | 562.86 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 13.29 | 13.23 | 12.88 |
| FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS | 469.79 | 456.35 | 461.78 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 11.08 | 10.97 | 10.84 |
| INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY | 523.15 | 521.66 | 510.99 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 43.6 | 12.11 | 12.16 | 11.72 |
| ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH. | 449.35 | 452.10 | 430.20 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 40.7 | 10.75 | 10.79 | 10.57 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 530.79 | 550.54 | 516.98 | 39.0 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 13.61 | 13.56 | 12.64 |
| INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD. | 456.34 | 455.74 | 444.05 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 11.24 | 11.17 | 10.70 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES | 438.18 | 432.52 | 421.65 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 10.90 | 10.84 | 10.36 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 397.10 | 393.67 | 383.94 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 10.13 | 10.12 | 9.72 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 454.28 | 447.12 | 436.58 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 11.08 | 11.04 | 10.70 |
| TOBACCO PRODUCTS | 272.83 | 259.74 | 265.44 | 40.3 | 39.0 | 40.9 | 6.77 | 6.66 | 6.49 |
| TEXTILE PRODUCTS | 315.90 | 314.31 | 300.96 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 8.10 | 8.08 | 7.60 |
| APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS | 231.86 | 230.18 | 228.80 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 35.2 | 6.74 | 6.75 | 6.50 |
| PAPER PRODUCTS | 493.64 | 498.50 | 485.35 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 11.48 | 11.62 | 11.34 |
| PRINTING AND PUBLISHING | 439.67 | 440.06 | 428.12 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 11.54 | 11.52 | 11.12 |
| CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 551.98 | 531.29 | 536.79 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 13.08 | 12.99 | 12.69 |
| PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS | 610.69 | 601.80 | 608.18 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 42.5 | 14.68 | 14.75 | 14.31 |
| RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS | 410.59 | 412.83 | 400.06 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 9.87 | 9.90 | 9.48 |
| LEATHER PRODUCTS | 271.05 | 265.34 | 261.62 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 39.4 | 6.95 | 6.91 | 6.64 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 531.60 | 540.65 | 556.29 | 38.3 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 13.88 | 13.55 | 13.65 |
| ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY | 681.53 | 684.91 | 673.10 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 16.15 | 16.23 | 15.69 |

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

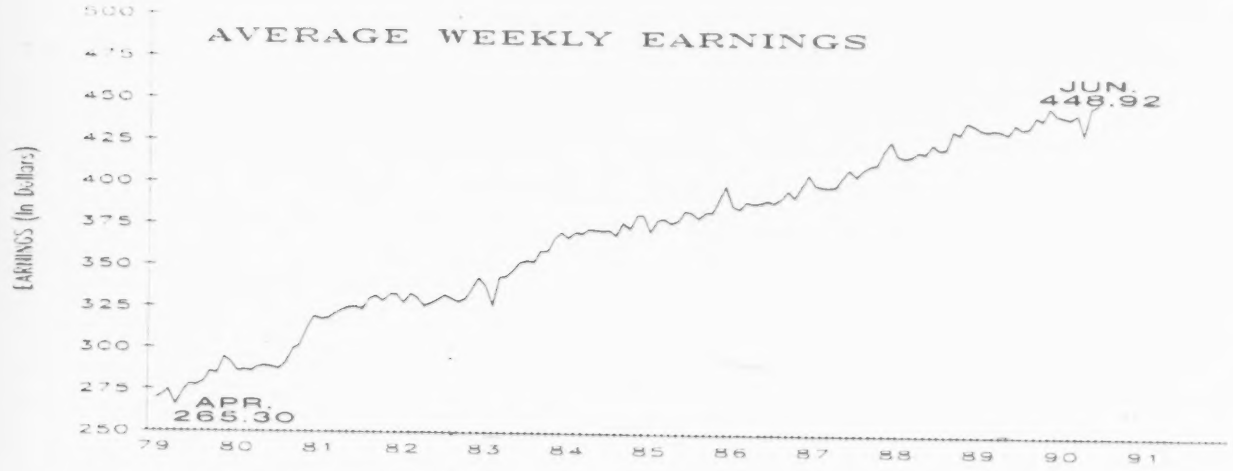
Average figures reveal that production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries earned their largest paychecks ever during the middle week of June. Average weekly earnings, at $448.92 in June, were up $1.91 from the May level. A 0.1 of an hour increase in the average workweek coupled with a two cent an hour rise in average hourly pay brought about this result. The average workweek, at 40.7 hours, was at its highest level since December. The June average weekly earnings were $12.03 more than those of June 1989 as the net result of a loss of 0.4 of an hour in the Average workweek and a gain of 40 cents in average hourly earnings.

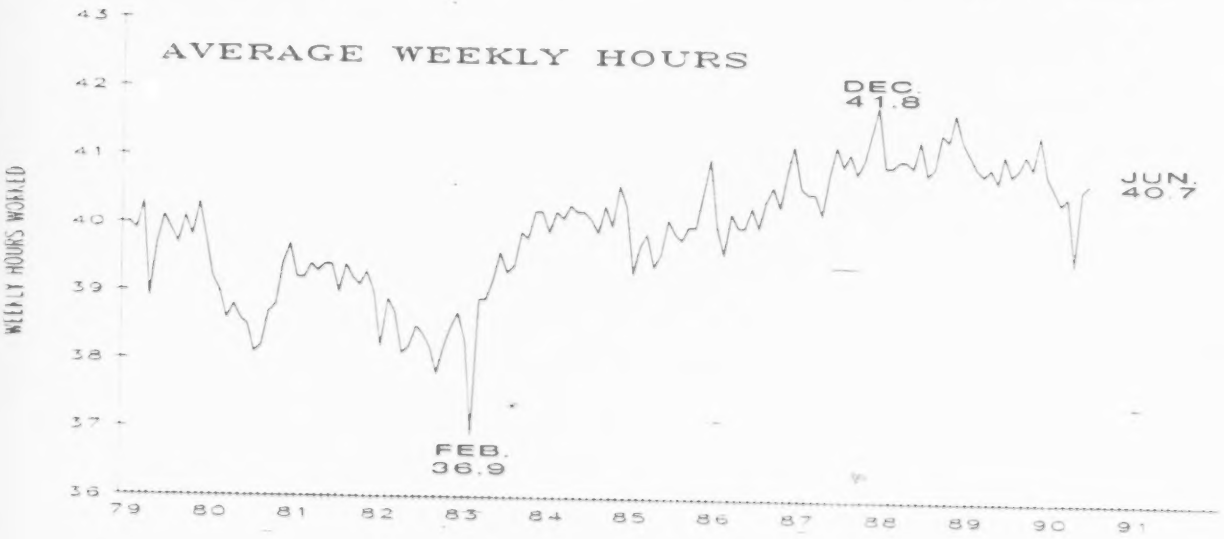
The 40.7 hour average workweek in June provides a significant buffer from major layoffs. With a workweek of less than 40 hours, it often makes more economic sense for an employer to layoff workers rather than further reduce the workweek.

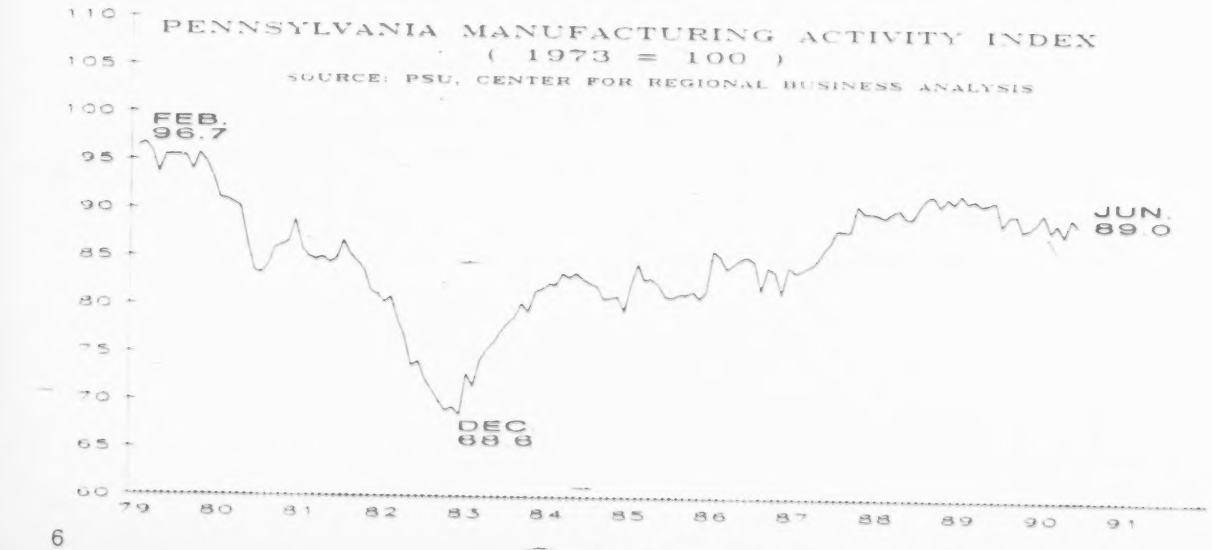
The average workweek in durable goods was up 0.1 of an hour from May, but still lags behind last June's level by 0.4 of an hour. All but two of the durable goods industry lines had workweeks longer than 40 hours in June. Transportation equipment, slowed by shorter workweeks within the motor vehicle sector, had a workweek of 39.0 hours in June while furniture and fixtures, subject to the pressures of a soft real estate market, had a workweek of 39.6 hours. In all, half of the ten durable goods industry lines had shorter workweeks in June than in May. Only electronics equipment had a longer workweek this June as compared to June 1989.

The nondurable goods workweek was up 0.3 of an hour over the last month. Eight of the ten nondurable goods industries recorded over-the-month gains in their average workweek. Only printing and publishing and rubber and plastic products, both down 0.1 of an hour, worked shorter workweeks in June than in May. The June workweek was 0.3 of an hour shorter than that of June 1989.

# PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
## FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS



## TABLE 4
## UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
**(Not seasonally adjusted)**

| | JUNE 1990 | MAY 1990 | JUNE 1989 | NET CHANGE FROM MAY 90 | NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 89 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLAIMS ACTIVITY | | | | | |
| Initial Claims | 88,201 | 84,675 | 87,083 | 3,526 | 1,118 |
| Weeks Claimed | 541,901 | 613,051 | 496,575 | -71,150 | 45,326 |
| ...Average Weekly Volume | 129,024 | 133,272 | 112,858 | -4,248 | 16,166 |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 2.7% | 2.7% | 2.4% | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| PAYMENT ACTIVITY | | | | | |
| First Payments | 30,711 | 29,636 | 29,066 | 1,075 | 1,645 |
| Final Payments | 8,074 | 8,613 | 7,177 | -539 | 897 |
| Weeks Paid | 525,730 | 540,039 | 487,893 | -14,309 | 37,837 |
| Net Benefit Amount | $88,513,767 | $92,662,746 | $82,738,712 | -$4,148,979 | $5,775,055 |
| Average Check Amount | $168.36 | $171.59 | $169.58 | -$3.23 | -$1.22 |

### CLAIMS UP SIGNIFICANTLY OVER FIRST HALF OF 1990 FROM A YEAR AGO

Weeks claimed fell from 613,051 in May to a 1990 low of 541,901 in June, a drop of 71,150 or 12 percent. Since June contained 2 fewer week days than May, the average weekly volume for weeks claimed of 129,024 during June was only 4,248 or 3 percent below the May average. Initial claims edged upward by 3,526 or 4 percent from a month ago to 88,201 in June. However, both claims totals for June remained above year-ago levels with weeks claimed up by 45,326 or 9 percent and initial claims up by 1,118 or 1 percent. Through the first 6 months of 1990, weeks claimed totalled 4,092,016 which exceeded the total for the same period in 1989 by 491,505 or 14 percent; while the initial claims total of 590,088 for the 6-month period represented a 60,475 or 11 percent increase from a year ago.

The average check amount fell for the fifth successive month in June to $168.36, which was $1.22 below the amount for June 1989. As a result of over-the-month declines in both the average check amount and weeks paid, the net benefit amount fell from $97.7 million in May to $88.5 million in June. During June, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $79 million which reduced the Fund's cash reserves at the end of the month to $1.68 billion. This Fund balance was $225 million higher than the Fund balance at the end of June 1989.

### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - JUNE 1990

| | |
|---|---|
| Income | $ 9,015,723 |
| Disbursements | $ 88,509,288 |
| Cash Reserves | $ 1,681,837,440 |

## UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

### COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MIXED

June's county unemployment rates were mixed across the state. Thirty-one of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unemployment rates in June than in May; five were unchanged and thirty-one were lower. Seasonal influences had a large impact on the county unemployment rates in June. The end of the school year sends thousands of young people into the labor force in June. This causes increases in both employment and unemployment. The ability of the local job market to absorb these young people determines whether or not the unemployment rate increases or decreases. Seasonal increases in the jobs provided by the agricultural, construction, retail trade, and service industries are major sources of employment for these youth. A nonseasonal loss of temporary census taker jobs tended to increase unemployment in many counties.

Chester County, at 3.0 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in June; Greene, at 8.6 percent, the highest. The largest increase, 1.7 percentage points, occurred in Forest County; the largest decrease, 1.5 percentage points, in Mifflin and Clinton Counties.

Forty-nine of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had lower unemployment rates this June than last. The largest increase, 2.7 percentage points occurred in Juniata County; the largest decrease, 2.9 percentage points, in Cameron County.

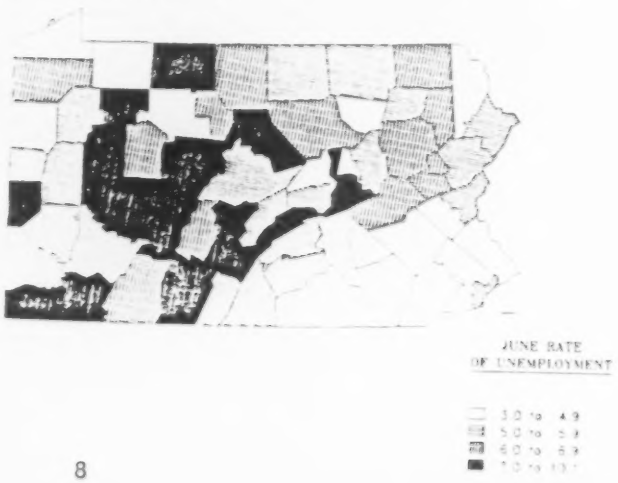



**TABLE 5**
**PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT**
**(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)**
**JUNE- 1990**

| COUNTY | RANK | RATE (%) | VOLUME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chester | 1 | 3.0 | 6100 |
| Montgomery | 2 | 3.5 | 13600 |
| Cumberland | 3 | 3.6 | 4100 |
| Delaware | 4 | 3.7 | 10900 |
| Adams | 5 | 3.8 | 1500 |
| Allegheny | 6 | 3.9 | 26000 |
| Bucks | 7 | 4.0 | 12000 |
| Lancaster | 7 | 4.0 | 9100 |
| Sullivan | 7 | 4.0 | 100 |
| Montour | 10 | 4.1 | 300 |
| Lebanon | 11 | 4.2 | 2800 |
| Warren | 11 | 4.2 | 1000 |
| Dauphin | 13 | 4.6 | 6500 |
| Union | 14 | 4.7 | 800 |
| York | 14 | 4.7 | 8800 |
| Berks | 16 | 4.8 | 8600 |
| Elk | 17 | 4.9 | 900 |
| Erie | 17 | 4.9 | 6700 |
| Lehigh | 17 | 4.9 | 7400 |
| Mercer | 17 | 4.9 | 2600 |
| Wayne | 17 | 4.9 | 1000 |
| Centre | 22 | 5.0 | 3300 |
| Lawrence | 22 | 5.0 | 2500 |
| Washington | 22 | 5.0 | 4800 |
| Franklin | 25 | 5.1 | 3100 |
| Westmoreland | 26 | 5.2 | 9300 |
| Bradford | 27 | 5.3 | 1700 |
| Butler | 27 | 5.3 | 4000 |
| Northampton | 27 | 5.3 | 6300 |
| Perry | 27 | 5.3 | 1200 |
| Snyder | 27 | 5.3 | 1000 |
| Columbia | 32 | 5.5 | 1700 |
| Fulton | 32 | 5.5 | 300 |
| Mifflin | 32 | 5.5 | 1200 |
| Pike | 35 | 5.6 | 800 |
| Venango | 35 | 5.6 | 1400 |
| Wyoming | 35 | 5.6 | 800 |
| Philadelphia | 38 | 5.8 | 43300 |
| Monroe | 39 | 5.9 | 3000 |
| Tioga | 39 | 5.9 | 1100 |
| Potter | 41 | 6.0 | 500 |
| Lycoming | 42 | 6.1 | 3700 |
| Blair | 43 | 6.2 | 3900 |
| Susquehanna | 43 | 6.2 | 1200 |
| Carbon | 45 | 6.3 | 1600 |
| Jefferson | 45 | 6.3 | 1300 |
| Lackawanna | 47 | 6.4 | 7200 |
| Luzerne | 47 | 6.4 | 10500 |
| Cameron | 49 | 6.5 | 200 |
| Crawford | 49 | 6.5 | 2600 |
| Schuylkill | 51 | 6.7 | 5100 |
| Somerset | 51 | 6.7 | 2200 |
| Fayette | 53 | 7.1 | 4300 |
| Armstrong | 54 | 7.2 | 2100 |
| Beaver | 54 | 7.2 | 4300 |
| Bedford | 56 | 7.3 | 1600 |
| Cambria | 56 | 7.3 | 4700 |
| McKean | 56 | 7.3 | 1600 |
| Northumberland | 59 | 7.4 | 3700 |
| Huntingdon | 60 | 7.6 | 1500 |
| Clinton | 61 | 7.7 | 1200 |
| Clarion | 62 | 7.8 | 1400 |
| Juniata | 63 | 8.3 | 900 |
| Clearfield | 64 | 8.5 | 3000 |
| Indiana | 65 | 8.7 | 3000 |
| Forest | 66 | 9.0 | 200 |
| Greene | 67 | 10.1 | 1300 |

## PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

| AREA | JUNE 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER | JUNE 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE% | MAY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER | MAY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE% | JUNE 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER | JUNE 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | 6447.0 | 5.2 | 6653.0 | 5.3 | 6569.0 | 5.3 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 271.0 | 4.6 | 293.0 | 4.9 | 242.0 | 4.1 |
| LABOR MARKET AREA | | | | | | |
| ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA | 16.0 | 4.8 | 17.7 | 5.3 | 12.2 | 3.7 |
| ALTOONA MSA | 3.7 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 5.5 |
| BEAVER COUNTY PMSA | 4.2 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 6.7 |
| ERIE MSA | 6.2 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 |
| HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA | 13.9 | 4.1 | 13.2 | 3.9 | 11.0 | 3.3 |
| JOHNSTOWN MSA | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| LANCASTER MSA | 8.1 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 2.8 |
| PHILADELPHIA PMSA | 100.5 | 4.1 | 104.9 | 4.3 | 94.3 | 3.9 |
| PITTSBURGH PMSA | 42.3 | 4.2 | 46.5 | 4.7 | 42.6 | 4.3 |
| READING MSA | 7.9 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 3.3 |
| SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA | 22.1 | 6.0 | 24.5 | 6.6 | 18.9 | 5.2 |
| SHARON MSA | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 4.5 |
| STATE COLLEGE MSA | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| WILLIAMSPORT MSA | 3.8 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 5.6 |
| YORK MSA | 9.8 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 3.8 |

* Preliminary data

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN TWELVE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in June than they had in May. Only Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, up 0.2 of a percentage point, and the Altoona and Reading MSAs, each up 0.1of a percentage point, had higher rates in June. The largest decrease, 0.9 of a percentage point, occurred in the Sharon MSA.

Seasonal influences are near an annual peak in June as the end of the school year sends thousands of young people into the labor force. This tends to swell both the employment and unemployment levels in June. Any deviation from the normal end of the school year can cause wide variations in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates. Other major seasonal changes influencing June's unemployment rate are hiring in the agricultural, construction and service sectors. A major nonseasonal occurrence in June was the layoff of numerous temporary census workers. All of these factors were significant in bringing about the mixed results in the various labor markets throughout the State.

All of the fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this June than in June 1989. The largest over-the-year increase, 1.6 percentage points, took place in the Allentown-Bethlehem MSA where service producing jobs were not able to increase enough to absorb both a loss of 1900 goods producing jobs and an expansion in the labor force.

### SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.0 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 7.2 percent in SDA 05.

# SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

## TABLE 7
## MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
## JUNE 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
## (DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

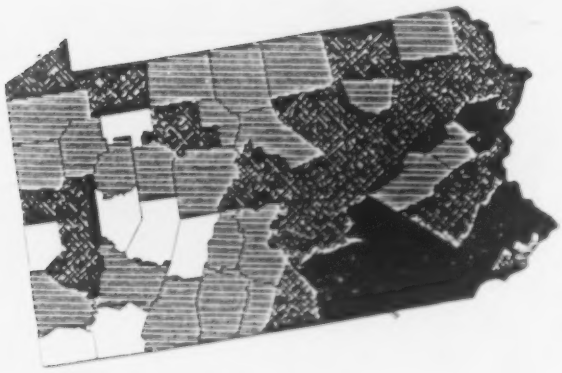
| SDA NO | COUNTIES | LABOR FORCE | EMP | UNEMP | RATE(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Erie | 135.2 | 128.5 | 6.7 | 4.9 |
| 02 | Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren | 107.5 | 101.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| 03 | City of Pittsburgh | 177.0 | 169.5 | 7.4 | 4.2 |
| 04 | Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh | 496.0 | 477.4 | 18.6 | 3.7 |
| 05 | Beaver | 60.2 | 55.9 | 4.3 | 7.2 |
| 06 | Armstrong, Butler, Indiana | 139.7 | 130.6 | 9.1 | 6.5 |
| 07 | Fayette, Westmoreland | 239.3 | 225.8 | 13.5 | 5.6 |
| 08 | Greene, Washington | 108.1 | 102.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| 09 | Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter | 105.6 | 98.2 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| 10 | Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset | 207.2 | 193.0 | 14.2 | 6.8 |
| 11 | Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union | 233.7 | 220.7 | 13.1 | 5.6 |
| 13 | Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming | 84.9 | 80.1 | 4.8 | 5.6 |
| 14 | Lackawanna | 112.0 | 104.8 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| 15 | Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne | 110.6 | 104.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| 16 | Luzerne, Schuylkill | 238.7 | 223.2 | 15.5 | 6.5 |
| 17 | Philadelphia | 742.0 | 698.6 | 43.3 | 5.8 |
| 18 | Bucks | 303.2 | 291.2 | 12.0 | 4.0 |
| 19 | Montgomery | 393.9 | 380.2 | 13.6 | 3.5 |
| 20 | Delaware | 295.0 | 284.1 | 10.9 | 3.7 |
| 21 | Chester | 202.8 | 196.7 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| 22 | Lehigh, Northampton | 270.3 | 256.6 | 13.7 | 5.1 |
| 23 | Berks | 180.7 | 172.1 | 8.6 | 4.8 |
| 24 | Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry | 355.6 | 340.2 | 15.4 | 4.3 |
| 25 | Lancaster | 228.6 | 219.5 | 9.1 | 4.0 |
| 26 | York | 186.2 | 177.4 | 8.8 | 4.7 |
| 27 | Adams, Franklin | 100.5 | 95.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| 28 | Lawrence, Mercer | 102.0 | 96.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| 29 | Montour, Northumberland | 58.0 | 53.9 | 4.0 | 7.0 |
| | PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL | 5974.0 | 5678.0 | 296.0 | 5.0 |

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

# SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES*

BY COUNTY IN PENNSYLVANIA
1989




Labor force participation rates showed an increase from 1988 to 1989 (Table A) for most counties in Pennsylvania, exhibiting further evidence of the state's continuing economic expansion. Only ten of the 67 counties showed declines in labor force participation over the year, with Greene, Venango, Beaver and Crawford counties showing the biggest declines.

With only a slight increase in the state's population between 1988 and 1989, the rise in participation rates is primarily due to an increase in labor force. The statewide labor force expanded by 93,000 workers over the year as thousands of people who would not normally participate in the labor force took advantage of the abundance of jobs.

The counties with the highest labor force participation rates for 1989 are found predominantly in the eastern half of the state (see Map above). Chester, Bucks and Dauphin counties registered the highest rates with rates of 74.7, 73.3 and 73.1, respectively. The lowest participation rates are found for the most part in the western half of the state with Beaver (39.8), Greene (42.0) and Cambria (46.9) counties having the lowest rates. This western area is still rebounding from the great manufacturing shakeout of the 1970's and early 1980's and its revitalization is still lagging the rest of the state.

* Participation Rate represents the percentage of the working age population (16+) that is in the labor force, i.e., either working or looking for work.

TABLE A
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
BY COUNTY IN PENNSYLVANIA
1989

| | POPULATION* AGES 16+ 1989 | LABOR FORCE 1989 | PARTIC. RATE (Percent) 1989 | PARTIC. RATE (Percent) 1988 | CHANGE 1989-1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 55,800 | 39,600 | 71.0 | 69.4 | 1.6 |
| Allegheny | 1,092,300 | 655,200 | 60.0 | 58.8 | 1.2 |
| Armstrong | 61,400 | 29,100 | 47.5 | 46.2 | 1.3 |
| Beaver | 149,200 | 59,400 | 39.8 | 40.6 | -0.8 |
| Bedford | 36,900 | 21,400 | 57.9 | 56.2 | 1.7 |
| Berks | 255,400 | 177,300 | 69.4 | 67.6 | 1.8 |
| Blair | 103,000 | 60,000 | 58.2 | 57.9 | 0.3 |
| Bradford | 48,700 | 30,900 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 0.9 |
| Bucks | 407,900 | 298,900 | 73.3 | 72.9 | 0.4 |
| Butler | 116,900 | 74,100 | 63.4 | 61.8 | 1.6 |
| Cambria | 134,800 | 63,200 | 46.9 | 46.3 | 0.6 |
| Cameron | 5,000 | 2,800 | 55.9 | 54.5 | 1.4 |
| Carbon | 43,700 | 25,200 | 57.7 | 56.7 | 1.0 |
| Centre | 94,700 | 65,900 | 69.5 | 65.6 | 3.9 |
| Chester | 268,200 | 200,400 | 74.7 | 74.3 | 0.4 |
| Clarion | 32,600 | 18,200 | 55.8 | 54.7 | 1.1 |
| Clearfield | 62,700 | 35,000 | 55.9 | 56.2 | -0.3 |
| Clinton | 29,800 | 15,400 | 51.5 | 52.2 | -0.7 |
| Columbia | 49,000 | 31,600 | 64.5 | 63.1 | 1.4 |
| Crawford | 66,000 | 39,100 | 59.2 | 59.9 | -0.8 |
| Cumberland | 153,000 | 110,000 | 71.9 | 69.7 | 2.1 |
| Dauphin | 185,600 | 135,700 | 73.1 | 71.0 | 2.1 |
| Delaware | 446,500 | 291,700 | 65.3 | 64.8 | 0.5 |
| Elk | 28,600 | 17,300 | 60.4 | 59.7 | 0.7 |
| Erie | 213,200 | 132,700 | 62.2 | 61.1 | 1.1 |
| Fayette | 119,600 | 58,700 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 0.1 |
| Forest | 3,800 | 1,900 | 49.5 | 50.2 | -0.7 |
| Franklin | 92,800 | 58,600 | 63.2 | 60.6 | 2.5 |
| Fulton | 10,700 | 6,200 | 58.1 | 56.3 | 1.7 |
| Greene | 31,000 | 13,000 | 42.0 | 43.2 | -1.2 |
| Huntingdon | 33,200 | 19,100 | 57.4 | 56.3 | 1.1 |
| Indiana | 72,400 | 35,100 | 48.4 | 49.1 | -0.7 |
| Jefferson | 36,900 | 20,100 | 54.3 | 55.0 | -0.6 |
| Juniata | 15,300 | 10,100 | 66.5 | 65.3 | 1.2 |
| Lackawanna | 178,300 | 109,400 | 61.3 | 59.3 | 1.5 |
| Lancaster | 307,000 | 223,600 | 72.8 | 71.0 | 1.9 |
| Lawrence | 79,400 | 48,200 | 60.7 | 59.6 | 1.1 |
| Lebanon | 88,600 | 64,600 | 72.8 | 70.6 | 2.3 |
| Lehigh | 226,400 | 148,300 | 65.5 | 64.2 | 1.3 |
| Luzerne | 266,000 | 160,100 | 60.2 | 59.3 | 0.9 |
| Lycoming | 91,200 | 60,200 | 66.0 | 64.8 | 1.2 |
| McKean | 36,000 | 20,700 | 57.4 | 57.2 | 0.3 |
| Mercer | 97,400 | 50,300 | 52.1 | 51.3 | 0.9 |
| Mifflin | 36,100 | 21,800 | 60.5 | 59.0 | 1.4 |
| Monroe | 68,400 | 48,300 | 71.4 | 69.7 | 1.7 |
| Montgomery | 540,500 | 388,700 | 71.9 | 71.4 | 0.5 |
| Montour | 13,100 | 8,200 | 62.6 | 61.0 | 1.6 |
| Northampton | 187,400 | 116,000 | 61.9 | 60.9 | 1.0 |
| Northumberland | 77,500 | 49,100 | 63.3 | 62.3 | 1.1 |
| Perry | 30,300 | 21,000 | 69.5 | 67.5 | 1.9 |
| Philadelphia | 1,285,600 | 731,400 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 0.1 |
| Pike | 19,000 | 12,700 | 67.0 | 64.3 | 2.7 |
| Potter | 13,500 | 7,700 | 56.9 | 57.5 | -0.6 |
| Schuylkill | 124,400 | 73,300 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 0.3 |
| Snyder | 27,800 | 19,300 | 69.4 | 67.5 | 1.9 |
| Somerset | 62,300 | 32,200 | 51.6 | 51.3 | 0.3 |
| Sullivan | 5,200 | 3,000 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 0.1 |
| Susquehanna | 30,500 | 18,200 | 59.5 | 58.8 | 0.7 |
| Tioga | 31,700 | 18,500 | 58.4 | 57.4 | 1.1 |
| Union | 27,800 | 17,100 | 61.6 | 60.1 | 1.5 |
| Venango | 47,300 | 24,800 | 51.9 | 54.0 | -2.1 |
| Warren | 34,500 | 22,300 | 64.6 | 63.5 | 1.1 |
| Washington | 167,100 | 92,700 | 55.5 | 55.1 | 0.4 |
| Wayne | 30,300 | 19,800 | 65.4 | 63.4 | 1.9 |
| Westmoreland | 300,400 | 175,100 | 58.3 | 57.7 | 0.5 |
| Wyoming | 20,900 | 13,400 | 63.9 | 63.2 | 0.7 |
| York | 257,500 | 183,300 | 71.2 | 69.7 | 1.5 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 9,367,000 | 5,857,000 | 62.5 | 61.7 | 0.8 |

* 1989 Population, ages 16+ estimates were extrapolated from 1987 estimates published by the Pennsylvania State Data Center, Penn State University.

# TECHNICAL NOTES

## Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

## Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

## Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

## Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.